the 7th of April they said I was indebted to them in the amount of \$7,000, I agreed to pay them this amount on the 11th of April, and they were to furnish \$10,000 worth of bonds in addition to those received; I was arrested on Monday, the 9th of April, by detective Elder and Captain Young, who said I was arrested for having stolen bonds in my possession; I went with them in a carriage to my house; they told me that I was arrested for giving some bonds to Mr. Ellis to sell, and they made preparations to take me to headquarters; they showed me a list of the bond! I had given to Ellis, and I admitted the fact; I said I would do all in my power to restore all the property that I had received; I told them I had received the bonds from Clark and Dennis; I stated how much I had received from them, but was so excited that I might not have stated what was right; the next morning I handed over to Captan Young \$19,450; these bonds are the same as those identified by Mr. Moore as his property. The bonds sexhibited and offered in evidence. I The bonds now exhibited are the enes in question; these are the bonds that I purchased from the prisoners Clark and Dennis.

H. told Captain Young that I was to meet Clark and Dennis on Wednesday, the 11th of April; he told me to keep the engagement; I kept the engagement, and there saw Messrs. McCord and Kelso, the detectives; officers Elder and Radford were there also; I entered Ludwig's place with Clark where Dennis was, and he said he had gone up to Ludwig's to meet me some time ago, and found fault with me for not meeting him there; I told him I understood the meeting was to be at Ladwig's, and he said "no," it was not, that it was at Patton's; we then went to Ludwig's, and had a drink there; Clark asked the barkeeper where Dennis was, when the latter said "Don't you know that he was taken way in handcuffs;" we then went out and, walked towards the river; we conversed together about Dennis was at Patton's; we then went to Ludwig's, and he said he had gone up to Ludwig's to meet mee

where Dennis was, and that it would be all right as long as I would take care; I cannot remember what I said in reply to this; I don't know of my own knowledge where Dennis was arrested.

Q. If there are any further facts or circumstances which you have not given us please statethem. A. I don't know that I have anything else to say.

EABLY HISTORY OF MORRISON.

Cross examined—I am forty-five years of age; I was born in Scotland; I was born in the North of Scotland; I can't teil when I left the place I was born in; I was very young at the time; my father left Scotland ten or fitieen years before I did; he came to this country and I followed; when I got here I found that my father was dead; I can't recollect how long he had been dead before I got here; I left my mother behind me at Edinburs; I heard of my mother about two years ago; she was then living near Stonchaven, Scotland; I was in Edinburg about seven years; I came from there to Philadeiphia; I was then about thirty-one years of age. (The witness was closely examined as to his movements in Scotland previous to his departure for America, but nothing interesting was elicited.) I was married in Edinburg; my wife is still living; I never had been arrested before leaving Scotland; had no charges preferred against me; I was worth about four hundred pounds sterling when I left Scotland; I came over in the steamer America, in 1850; I came in the second cabin; I left my mother when I was about fifteen years of age; I could not say how many times I have heard from her since; I may have heard from her twice or a dozen times, but I cannot tell; I have never tried to trace out my father's whereabouts in this cit; when I found that he was dead I did not make many inquiries; I kept a clock store-there; I staid in Philadelphia; a kept a clock store-there; I staid in Philadelphia; a hour two years and then came to New York; I was arrested for putting a man out of my house in Philadelphia; never was before the Mayor of Philadelphia; there was before the Mayor of Philadelphi

n stolen.

How many times have you bought stolen property, he a guity knowledge, within the last five years? I cannot tell that I have bought any owing it to have been stolen; my store never was ruhed by the police; don't know that I have the relation of a receiver; didn't know that In with the relation of a receiver; didn't know that my character considered had until within the last few days, until see events transpired; I meant to buy all the bonds are and bennis had; it did not know where I was to the money from except by selling the bonds; on Satlay, the 7th of April, I must have had \$50,000 worth these bonds.

der Dut \$19,400 worter A. Has was he have then.

Where were the rest of the bonds? A. I had the ance hid in a pile of lumber in King street.

When did you put these bonds in the lumber pile? A few days before; I put them in in the night time; was a piece of oil silk around the package.

How much did the package contain? A. \$10,450.

Where did you keep the balance? A. I had that before the balance? A. I had that before the balance of the package was done up oil silk and contained \$9,000 or more; I gave this kage to Captain Young after I gave him the \$19,450

A Huge Monopoly of Slave Trading by Government Employes. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

rder of the War Department a commission of inquiry
General Steedman and Brigadier General Fullerton)
en issued into the working of the Freedmen's Bureau
South. ** The Freedmen's Bureau is regarded,
sitke more or less intense by the entire people. Of
it (now Breet Brigadier General) Rown, the Austrianian in the people of affairs, every one speaks in
missioner in charge of affairs, every one speaks in
the people of affairs, every one speaks in
the people of affairs, every one speaks in

That the Freedmen's Bureau should be regarded with feelings of dislike and hatred by all respectable classes the South, black as well as white, may well cause bearings of the question. The explanation suggested by your correspondent is no doubt correct in part, so far as the Southern whites are concerned. But the true solu-tion of the general dislike is to be found in the fact that, in its practical working, the Freedmen's Bureau is but another phase of the African slave trude. It has taken another phase of the African slave trude. It has taken the place, performs the functions, and puts into the pockets of its employes the profits of a class of men known in the South before the war as "negro traders." That business was always considered at the South as degrading and disreputable. Those who followed it were socially tabooed. The profits were large, because few who aspired to social position for themselves or their descendants cared to enter into it, and, therefore, to the few who did not care for social position it was a quest-monopoly. That monopoly was the result of a public opinion restricting competition. Those who engaged in the business had to do so on their own capital, unassisted by the State or federal governments.

State or federal governments.

The Freedmen's Bureau is, in its practical administration, a "negro trading close incorporation," and more odious to the blacks as well as to the whitee of the South because it is a legalized monopoly, supported under martial taw by the government for the benefit of a few, at the expense of the many, and of the general interests and welfare of the whole country.

A planter, say in Georgie, wants fifty hands to work

tad law by the government for the benefit of a few, at the expense of the many, and of the genera, interests and welfare of the whole country.

A planter, say in Georgia, wants fifty hands to work his plantation. He goes to a sub-agent of "The Burrent" and offers ten dollars per head for them. The negroes are gathered in (sometimes by the use of the basonet), required to sign a contract, handed over to the planter, who takes them away, and the Bureau agents divide five hundred dollars by the operation.

Another, an enterprising emigrant from the North, who wants to try cotton planting in Missassippi or Arkansas, researts himself at the Bureau and offers twenty dollars a head for fifty able bodied negro men. The idle negroes are precked up, as before, and turned over to be carried from Georgia to Mississipp or Arkansas, teaving the useless women, children and aged of the families to which they being to become a burden to the people of Georgia. If the requisite number of able bodied men cannot otherwise be had, the Georgia planter, who has paid he ten dollars per head, under some protect of filt-usage or of having violated his contract, is required to give up his laborers that they may be shipped to Mississippi or Arkansas, where the "negro trade" in men is now paying larger profits than in Georgia. The "Bureau" agents divide one thousand dollars on fifty contracts by this operation.

If Generals Steedman and Fullerton will look into this

divide one thousand donars on my donard or operation.

If General Steedman and Fullerton will look into this matter thoroughly, they will find that the above are not imacinary illustrations of the abuses to which the Bureau system is liable, but are true examples of its actual practical working, and solve the secret of the large slipment of abie-bodied negro men from Georgia to Mississippi and Arkansas.

SECROES SENT SOUTH.

NEGROES SENT SOUTH.

WARNINGTON. April 21, 1866.

**Testerday evening forty eight colored prisoners at the juil, men and women, boys and gris, centrabands and natives, were. with their bws consent, placed en rouse for Louisiana, under charge of an officer of the Preedmen's Bureau. They were all danged with petty increables. The District Atterney has entered a new would go South of the court of the court will issue an ovaler for the recovered stolen goods the court will issue an ovaler for the recovered stolen goods the court will issue an ovaler for the recovered stolen goods the court will exceed men, left at the same time for the South, where they all are promised good wages

In many economic respects the Bureau agents under the new system enjoy great advantages over their prototypes, the negro traders, of the old system. The latter required a large capital to start with; they had to pay their own transportation and that of their negroes from the cheaper markets of Washington and the Middle States to the dearer markets of the Jouth. It one of their negroes died it was "their four their own their own their own the first own their own their own transportation and the Middle States to the dearer markets of the Jouth. It one of their negroes died it was "their own their own

careful of the health and comfort of "their money, analthis in part accounts for the much greater mortality among the negroes under the new system than under the old.

Under the new system the Bureau agent requires no cash capital to engage in the trade. Transportation from the cheap market to the dear market is furnished by government; if a near olies on the road or before he is disposed of the agent loses nothing; the government mays him a salary to support him while in the trade, and all he can make from his position in the Bureau mospopely is so much clear profit. He may only make five or ten dellars a head, whereas the negro trader, under the old system, sometimes made one hundred or two hundred dollars a head; but, taking all things into consideration, he is doing a better business on less capital, and a sure thing without risk.

Such will be found to be the practical working of the Freedmen's Bureau at the South, whenever a truthful report is made. I do not question that Colonel Brown, the Assistant Commissioner in charge of affairs at Richmond, deserves all that is said in his praise by your correspondent, and that there are many others connected with the Bureau, who are honestly laboring to make it an instrument for good. But, as necessitate, they must not through sub-agents, and these last are, and always will be, necessitous men, for no others would accept such positions. The opportunities for making money are great, the chances of exposure small; for they who pay, and he that receives the money, are alke interested in not letting it be known.

I am anxious to believe and willing to admit that many voted for its original establishment with good and honest motives, but in the ill advised heat and bad blood of civil war. But if so, if their purpose was not to break down the eld system of inter-State negro trading, for the benefit of a favored few of the saints of freedom, who are now enjoying a burear monopoly of the business; if it was not to entitue nears of carrying out Thad Stevens' favoritie idea

"work hard, live weil and die poor." In this peculiarity of his class must be lound a reason for Mr. Buly's making no express contract with Baleman, and fer so long a period, not writing from this rich monopolist his rights. Daly trusted in the fair promites of Bateman; he believed in the protended frieddhip of father and daughter, who were filling their pockets with the proceeds of his labor. But now, at last, awakence to the character of the man he trusted, he stands forth to claim his right. I knew little of the facts of this case till yesterday, when they transpired on this trail; but that little showed me the kind of man with whom my unsupporting client has dealt so long; and I stand up to-day as the champion of his rights against this man Bateman, and I am ready to stand forth this for any poor man this defendant has overborne and deceived, as I believe there are many such. What sort of creature is this llateman? Gentlemen, I see among you several of my friends who belong to the Israelite nation. You know how for centuries it has been custemary for every obloquy to be heaped upon that race, and it has peased into a procerb—"An mean as a dew." But now let this be altered; let fature Shaksperes take for the but of scorn this Southern-Yankee Bateman; let us henceforth express our contempt by saying, not "As mean as Jew," but "As mean as Shylock Bateman." Shylock Bateman. The service of the

pere's plays were but adaptations; Boucleauit's plays are mostly adaptations. They find the rough gem and they set it for the special wearer. This is the case with Mr. Daly's play and Miss Bateman. Such talont as she possessed he brought out in the best hight and to the best advantage in "Leah," and so she is the perfect representative of the part; he could fit it to another actress and then she would be as great and as effective. To prove this, see Miss Bateman in "Leah," and then see her in, say, "Julia," in the Hunchback. The former she can always be great in, but the latter, which was written for an actress of Miss Kemble's stamp, falls, is Miss Bateman's hands, short of Leah. If you had seen her in Julia a few evenings since you would have seen the theatre was but barely filled; but let her put on Leah, and mark the difference. Yet

Shylock Bateman tells you that without his daughter Leah would be no success? Why is it, rontemen, that actresses are so seldom affinited to good society? It is not because they are hand affinited to good society? It is not because they are hand as the footlights, the simply stupid. You remember the hors of Thackersy's novel. "Pendennis;" the boy falls in love with Miss Fotheringsy, the famous actress; he was faccinated by the brilliant genius she winced on the stage. He went to see her, and "and her cleaning her satin shoos with bread crumis; but he believed in her still, believed in her until he saw her rehearsing her great characters in the drama—saw the chalked line which she toed at certain passages—the practised postures before the looking glaze—and found that all her genius was in the teaching of the clever Captain of the course of the clever that the same and the same

Instriction of the Freedmen's Burkau.—We have tavelled over several of the northern counties of Mississappi within the past two months, and have taken particular pains to inform ourself in regard to the workings of the Freedmen's Bureau, and it is evident, from all we saw and heard, that those sections of Mississippi that have not been cursed with the agents of the Bureau, are far the most prosperous. The freedmen are happier, work better and seem disposed to do their duty and comply strictly with their contracts. In the immediate vicinity of the Bureau agents the freedmen are not only impudent, but seem determined to labor as little as possible, and in many places they seem disposed to loaf around the headquarters of these agents, and do nothing in the world, except what they are compelled to do by stern necessity.—Holly Springs (Mix.) Reporter.

A Maine Colony for Palestine.—A vessel will sail from Jonesport, Maine, for Jaffa, by the way of Malita, about the middle of next July, loaded with lumber and other building materials, furniture, agricultural implements, and about twenty-five or thirty families, numbering in all about one hundred and twenty persons. Their new house is near Jaffa (the ancient Joppa). It is situated in the midst of orange groves, lemon groves, pomegranate groves, fig trees, grape vines, date trees, and almost every description of Oriental fruit and shade trees.

Vannaiss.—The monument erected to commemorate the surrender of Vicksburg, and which marks the spot where Grant and Pemberton held their memorate of ference, has been saidy mutilated. The railing surrounding it has been story many the marble slab chipped of, and General Grant's name defined. The destruction of monuments intended to mark the locality of great events, is the sillest business in which men can be engaged. They will be rebuilt and resorted to by the children of the very men who tear them down, because of the historic interest they awaken and the associations they marshal into life.—Cincinnati Commercial, April 22.

THE NITRO-GLYCERINE CASE.

Testimony for the Defence-The Article Fully Described by Experts-Its Composition and Properties, &c., &c. UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S COURT.

Before Commissioner Betts.

The United States vs. Otto Burstenbinder.—This case

the inventor of the application of nitro-glycerine to blasting purposes; it was in 1863 that it was first introduced in this way; nitro-glycerine is an explo-sive fluid, but it is only explosive under cersome power matter under the manuffer place by your own that the think was the manuffer place by matter than the manuffer place by the place of the p sive; for instance, water in the glycerine is not an ex-plosive, burning substance, for if water is set to it it does not catch fire, like turpentine or spirits of wine, but the fire goes out when the match is withdrawn; its use

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD. I shall not speak here of the question of the priority of the discovery of nitro-glycerine by Mr. Nobel. It has already been discussed in other journals, and I shall therefore confine myself to the question of ascertaining if Mr. Nobel can really prevent nitro-glycerine from exploding otherwise than by a special means of Ignition of

his own invention.

The experiments of M. Berthelot, Protessor of the

his own invention.

The experiments of M. Berthelot, Protessor of the School of Pharmacy and of the College of France at Paris, have demonstrated that the gases produced by the combustion of organic substances, and that its constituent elements separate violently under influences more or less indeterminate and impossible to foreace; that they belong to that series of unknown and unsolved actions of things in science which has been provisionally defined by the title of catalytical force.

It is in virtue of this force, still unexplained, that chemists often witness in their laboratories transformations auddenly effected, either as the result of a change in the magnetic corrects of the earth—for there are frequently observed at the moment of a sudden alteration of a chemical composition disturbances in the inclination of the magnetic corrects of the earth—for there are frequently observed at the moment of a sudden alteration of a chemical composition disturbances in the inclination of the magnetic needle—or by the simple contact of a substance the molecules of which undergo no transformation, and which have no part in the fragments produced by the decomposition.

It is by extalytical force that platina, in froth or in delicate threads, determines instantaneously the combination of a mixture of gas which would have remained for ages without combining; that a single drop of sulphuric acid determines the explosion of certain combinations of organic azotic bodies with metals; that the simple contact of a copper wire immediately causes the dissolution in weak azotic acid of a piece of iron, rendered passive by being placed for only a short time in the same smoking acid. One must not confound the sudden separation of the elements of a composition determined by a very feeble catalytical indicence with the combination of elements of a mixture determined by the shock raised by the temperature in rendering the contact closer. This last case is that of chlorate of potential mixed with sulphur or fulnimating cotton; of natia

MEXICO.

The Approaching Evacuation of the French.

A Draft About to be Ordered Throughout Mexico by the Imperial Government.

Maximilian Hard at Work on His New Budget.

List of the Killed and Wounded in Battle Under the Imperial Regime.

Reported Defeat of the Liberals at Huajican.

TWO DAYS' FIGHTING BEFORE MAZATLAN

THE RESULT NOT YET KNOWN.

Battle in Michoacan—The Imperial ists Claim a Victory.

Further Disclosures of the Franco-Austrian Policy in Mexico.

CIVILIZATION "A LA FRANCAISE."

The Reign of Terror Under the French.

Loyal Republicans Have Imperial Greatness Thrust Upon Them.

The steamer Morro Castle, Captain Adams, from Ha with dates from the Mexican capital to the 11th and from

The French steamer Imperatrice Eugenie, from Vera Cruz, arrived here yesterday afternoon. She brings more than four hundred French troops returning to France and about three hundred and fifty passengers, experience, and to obtain that advantage years of adver-

with Maximilian. The Emperor has been pleased to decorate General Almonte and Senor Jose M. Gutierrez de Estrada with the Grand Cross and Collar of the Mexican Eagle. I am sure neither of them care much about this mark of distinction. General Garcia, having arrived at the capital, had taken charge of the War Department. Senor Lacuna, President of the Council of State, had been named President of the Ministry. Senor Josquin Noriega nad been appointed Under Secretary of Finance, a post resigned by Senor Villalobos.

The rumor that the government will order a general

The rumor that the government will order a general draft ere long is confirmed.

THE COMING EVACUATION OF THE PRENCH. The Era comments as follows:-There have proaching return to France would appear to be a settled matter, and there are even persons well informed who predict the very date of their departure. There is an equal predisposition to believe what is apprehended and that which even may be desired. Such rumors are quite acceptable both to friend and foe. We deem them at least as premature. So far the only actual fact is that France has opened negotiations with Maximilian to agree Prance has opened negotiations with Maximilian to agree upon the period when the evacuation may commence and the conditions upon which it is to be effected. The same paper contradicts the report that Maximilian intended to make in excursion to Guadalajara or any other part of the in erior at present. He will certainly not do so until he has concluded his financial labors, which have considerably increased, as was made manifest at the recent meeting of ministers, presided over by him. The fecundation prepared by Mr. Langlais for the budget of expenses was iclinitely adopted at that meeting, and it was soon to be published. It shows the rigorously economical system which the government had in preparative.

The same organ admits that the application of the law of the 10th of February created much clamor in the mercantile circles of Tempico, Taxpan and Mazatian, but adds that the applicants for redress will not have to wait long for satisfaction from the administration.

Senor Esteva, ex-Secretary of State, was expected in Puebla since the 1th inst. as Imperial Commissary of the Second Territorial division.

The government had fixed a new and stated term for the presentation of all claims against the revenue of the empire.

Mathanal Statestics

**According to official returns published in the capital,

The government had need a new and stated erre for the presentation of all claims against the revenue of the empire.

According to official returns published in the capital, there had been 122 encounters between the French troops and the liberals, counting from the arrival of Maximilian, say June, to the 31st of December, 1854, the number of killed 3,277, and 1,300 wounded. In 1855 there were 322 encounters, or nearly one daily, the casualties were 5,674 killed, and 1,279 wounded—total killed 8,961, and 2,600 wounded. Therefore, during the first six months the average number of encounters was seventeen each month, and during the following twelve months twenty-seven per month; while the average number of killed decreased in the proportion of eight to five. In the beginning of 1865 the encounters were from fifteen to serenteen per month, which in December had increased to thirty-four per month.

The Journal, of Orizava, of the 29th March, states that General Gaivez had been arrested by superior orders, at his own house, on the night of the 26th, and, after suffering two days' imprisonment in military quarters, he was sent under escort to Puebla. The cause had not transpired. He was one of the first to apply for pardon to the government of Juarez, and among the foremest to recognize the fereign intervention although he had a force under his command confided to him with a view to combat his antagonists with the Army of the East. He will probably be dealt with severely.

you the principal items:-March rumors were affoat in that city that guerillas had appeared in different parts of the State. It was latterly reported that Commandant Mena had been defeated.

Subsequent advices to the 26th confirm that defeat, between Huanusco and Tabasco, by Garcia Cadena. In the action the imperial commander was wounded and lost a number of horses and arms.

The same accounts speak of a blow given to the liberals by the forces of General Lozada. The liberals were quartered at Huajicori, and the following details are given by Lozada to a friend at Tepte, under date of the 25th. 'I took with me the Nava, Escalante, Nunez and Tapla Compunies, and marched all night, so that by eight next morning we were before Huajicori. Guzman immediately provoked a fight with three hun-dred infantry and fifty cavalry, posting themselves be-hind a mountain ridge on the west side, where he made an obstinate resistance, though in vain, as after an hour's combat the enemy was completely routed, with the loss of forty killed and fifteen prisoners, together with a large quantity of arms, ammunition, copper coin and old bayoneta. The rest of the men escaped to the woods. The
pursuit lasted until six in the evening, and serveral prisoners, together with some families, were taken from the
summit of the hills. Guzman took to flight in great
clarm, and perhaps he may not gurvire to teil the tale,

being so boily pursued that he can have found no alternative but to cast himself into the abysa."

Pucbla advices of the 21st state that on the 16th Huapuatis was taken by a column of imperialists. The liberals, two hundred strong, sustained an action of one hour and a haif, but they were finally routed.

The military commandant of Morelia writes on the 26th that the band of Villanueva was between Urundance and Quiroga, to unite with the dispersed of Patamban; that Colonel Sana Cruz advanced with fifty cavely, and after a violent charge got into the town, when the enemy made resistance behind a fence, but finally had to fly to the hills, leaving eleven killed, four wounded and twenty prisoners, besides seven horses and some bayonets.

ity to the hills, leaving eleven killed, four wounded and twenty prisoners, besides seven horses and some bayonets.

The Sombre gives news from Mazatlan to the 19th. On the 17th the forces of Cortina were a quarter of a mile from the sentries. On the 18th, at four o'clock in the morning, the troops of Rivas, supported by six hundred French, left the city for the Presidio, and the fight lasted till six o'clock in the evening. The former were sustained by the gunboats as far as Urias. On the 19th the combat was continued, and at midday the reserve, with all the flying artillery, went out. The result, however, was not known when the steamer sailed.

The Sub-Frefect of Zamora writes on the 18th that the followers of Regules, who remained in Jiquilpan, had marched for Chavinda, towards Santiago, to penetrate into the woods, as Cotij was occupied by Col. Quintana. General Aymar heard of this and sent a force of six hundred men, under the guidance of Lieut. Colonel Carriedo. In the night the liberals were surprised by the imperialists and completely dispersed, with loss of forty killed and some prisoners, horses, arms and ammunition. This was near Tenguecho, three and a half miles to the south, bad ground; night approaching, the remainder escaped.

By a despatch received in Zapotland on the 21st., it appears that the fugitives of Jiquilpan, being on the 18th Santiago, Tangamandapio, they were surprised and routed by the French forces under Neigre, arrived from Zamora. The enemy lost all their armament, horses, &c., and all were made prisoners.

The Prefect of Dueretaro, on the 2d inst., advises the defeat of the force under Segura, near Limon, and the town of Tamuin was restored to perfect order.

Escobedo had approached Matchuels with some guerillas. Another account states he was between San Luis and Saitlio. The diffigencies were not permitted to leave the former place.

Lieutenant Colonel Rodriguez, Emperor's battalion, writes, on the 28th, the half a league from Coence the enemy appeared in the Cerro dela Prima, n

The Press Despatches.

REFORTED DEFEAT OF THE LIBERALS IN TAMASELSPAS -THE CASULATIES IN THE BATTLE NEAR MAZATLAN—SMUGGLING AT BAGDAD, ETC. HAVANA, April 21, 1866.

by Lieutenant Colonel Rodriguez upon some four hundred Juarist's cavalry, near Corneo, at the Cerro de la Palma. Of course he claims a victory. He says:— "They could not resist the attack of my column, which, without a single shot, charged He continues: "The army lost in this battle from forty to fifty men left dead on the field. I captured thirty prisoners, of whom I shot, according to the law of October 3, three officers and seven soldiers. We

Galvez has been thrown into prison. Several arrests have been secretly made; persons disappear without any cause being publicly assigned.

cause being publicly assigned.

On the 5th inst. smuggling was discovered from the bark William Anthony, of Bagdad, and the whole cargo was examined by the officers, who found thirty-five muskets with bayonets, eight bayonets, thirty-five muskets with bayonets, eight bayonets, thirty-five words without scabbards, sixteen thousand patrolled pistols, twenty-three Mississippi rifies, thirty-eight swords with scabbards, twenty-one carbines, three thousand musket carridges, two hundred and twenty equipments for solders and twelve capping picks. In one of the boxes was found a paper with these words—"For General Crawford." This is probably an invention, and intended to asperse the character of that general. The Diario del Imperio publishes a letter from a Manuel Rivas, stating that he has received a letter from his brether Charles (?), dated the 22d ultimo, which says these on the 20th the imperial forces all returned to Maza tian, with two officers and sixty soldiers wounded and seven killed; and of the Mexican imperialists, five officers and claim to have killed three hundred and fity of the Jasrists and that they wounded a still greater number.

New Oserans, April 24, 1868.

Largisa, in Tamaulipes.

The Indians had secured for the imperial ricts of Abasdo and Guerrino.

Matameros has procisimed for the empire, and taken

THE FRANCO-AUSTRIAN POLICY.

ror in Mexico Under the French, &c.

The following is from the official correspondence on
Mexican affairs submitted to Congress by the Presidens
with his message of March 20, 1866:—

with his message of March 20, 1866:—

MR. ROMERO TO MR. SEWARD.

MERICAN LEGATION IN THE UNITED STATES,

WASHINGTON, April 7, 1865.

Mr. SECRETARY—Pursuant to my intention to communicate to the government of the United States, through your respected channel, the principal documents which may come to my hands, and which may serve to give an idea of the policy observed by the forces and the agents of the Freuch government in Mexico, I have the honor to accompany with this note some of those published in Nos. 2 and 10 of El Correc de Mazullan, the oran of the so-called government of the ex-Archduke

are the "armed malefactors" whom the invader seeks to exterminate.

The second point in evidence, which I accompany with this note, is another decree from; the same General Castagn; removing the spolitical and civil authorities of Mazatian, appointed by the French agent which preceded the said Genard at Mazatian, and constituting other persons in their places, under the threat that if any one of them should not accept the position to which he has been designated he will suffer a penaity of imprisonment for six months, agreeably to the law issued upon the subject by the intervention.

The existence of this so-called law, and the necessity of threatening its execution in the decree to which I refer, are the best proofs which can be imagined of the want of popularity with which the cause of the intervention contends in Mexico.

of threatening its execution in the decree to which I refer, are the best proofs which can be imagined of the want of popularity with which the cause of the intervation contends in Mexico.

The third evidence comprises several communications which have passed between the so-called Political Prefect of Sinalos and the Licentiate Don Ladislao Gaous, from which it appears that this advocate did not immediately accept the appointment which was conferred upon him of Judge of the first instance, and though he excused himself upon the plea of infirmity, he was ordered to be imprisoned, and compelled to accept the office.

The fourth and last evidence which I have the honoly to transmit, although of a later date, constitutes from its tenor a very singular document. It is a proceeding subscribed by sandry persons of the city of Aguas Calientes, who were compelled by the political Frefect to Protest that they would not be hostile to the new order of things. But the fact is to be noted that the majority of the augners, not satisfied that it should appear in the instrument that they acted by order of the prefect, took care to set forth before each of their signatures that they complied with that act solely through the fear of the pains with which they were threatened. What is most ingular in this document, which reveals what has taken place in drawing up all the acts of adhesion to the empire, should be brought to light as a proof of the spontaneity with which it is being accepted in Mexico. I forbeat from the reflections which these documents suggest, because they cannot be concealed from the well known penetration of the government of the United States, which I have no doubt will properly estimate them.

I awail myself of this opportunity to repeat to you, Mr. Secretary, the assurances of my very distinguished consideration.

M. ROMERO.

Hon. William H. Shwand, &c.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD, &C.

[From the Correc de Mazalian, Jan. 38, 1865, vol. 1. No. 9.3)
GERMONIO ALMARA, Superior Folitical Prefect of the Department of Simulos, to its inhabitants—
Enow ye that his Excellency Major General De Castagny has directed to me the following decree:

EXPEDITIONARY FORCE OF MEXICO.

PIRET DIVISION MYANTAY, MASAYLAN, Jan. 25, 1865.

General de Castagny, commanding the First division of the France-Mexican army, in virue of the constituent decree of the general-in-chief, issued the 20th of June. 1863, in virtue of the orders from his Majesty the Emperor Mainmillan and using powers conferred upon him, decrees as follows:

Astricts I. A court martial is hereby established in Martial.

Aur. 2. This court is turested with discretional powers to